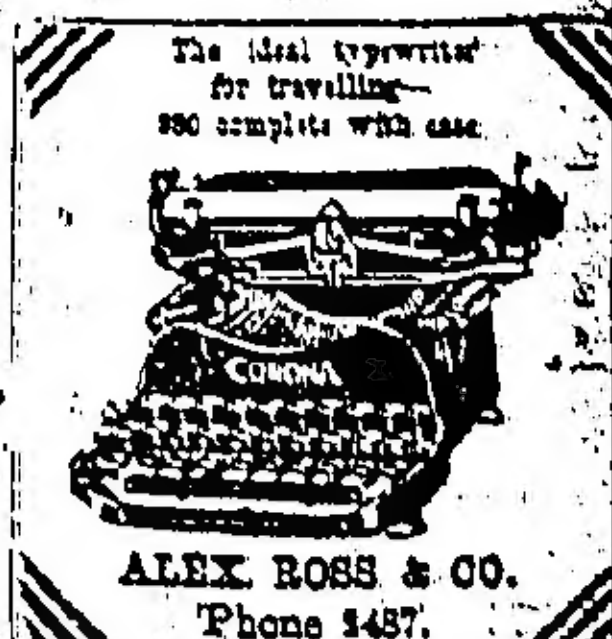


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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845



No. 17,546. August 20, 1919, Temperature 83. Rainfall 2.23 in. Humidity 85. August 20, 1918, Temperature 79  
 號十二百八十九百九千壹第 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919. 日廿月七未己次歲年八國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE PREMIER'S SPEECH

#### THE WORLD SUFFERING SHELL SHOCK.

(See earlier telegrams for beginning of this message.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Premier also emphasised exchange difficulties. The sovereign to-day was worth less than 17 1/2 in America, which was due to the fact that we were not paying for imports with exports. The only alternative to increased production was to quit the country. The Premier mentioned among the reasons for decreased production the difficulties of transition from a state of the war, the lack of labour, also the fact that everybody's nerves were jaded and torn after the strain of war. Everybody was complaining of providence but these tendencies were world-wide and would pass. The world was suffering from shell-shock on a big scale.

#### SLACKERS.

One of the arguments in favour of reducing hours had been that it would not involve a reduction of output. The fact was there had been a reduction of output almost in mathematical proportion to the diminution of hours. The deliberate slowing down was not confined to the workers. There were evidences of it among employers and managers. He stigmatised as a dangerous fallacy the theory that the less you worked the more work there was for everybody. Deliberately to reduce the output meant all-round unemployment on a gigantic scale. (Cheers) The absolute necessity of everybody pulling together must be brought home to the whole country in order to enable the people to shake off the fatal lethargy and slackness which was depressing production and imperilling the most vital interests of the nation.

#### PREMIER TAKES "CHINA MAIL" VIEW OF LABOUR.

[There is a part missing here.]

But Labour said we realise the need for production and we don't believe in direct action. (Cheers) But we are human and cannot work with a will unless the conditions are fairer and more satisfactory. We must, said the Premier, examine that attitude honestly and squarely, not in a spirit of resentment but in the spirit of justice and comradeship created by the war. He appealed to employers and workers to press their claims in that spirit. We must demonstrate to the world the British traditional power of solving our difficulties without resort to anarchy but merely by appeal to commonsense and our innate spirit of fairplay.

#### "WAGES THAT DISGRACED THE FLAG."

He admitted that before the war hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men had worked hard for wages which were a disgrace to the flag they fought for; but Labour's gains in the last two or three years had been enormous. The average wages were more than doubled, and the hours diminished by four weekly. The war had taught soldiers that positions were easier to capture than to retain. That was a lesson for Labour, who had captured more advanced positions in wartime than ever before, COMMITTED TO NATIONALIZATION.

He announced that the joint industrial council had come to an agreement on hours and wages which would be embodied in the Bill to be introduced to-morrow. Substantially this Bill meant a 48 hour week with few exceptions and a living wage for all industries. He urged steps to humanise industry by seeking the co-operation of the workers regarding the conditions of work. He denied that he had committed the government to accept every recommendation of the Sankey report. However, the government had accepted the policy of State purchase of mineral rights and coal and proposed that a fund be raised out of royalties to improve the housing and general amenities of the miners.

[There is another part missing here.]

#### PROTECTIVE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

He announced that the government would take effective measures against "dumping." The Board of Trade would be given power to shield unstable industries by prohibiting imports (except on licence) of the products of these industries and by preventing excessive imports of such products. Where import prices were lower than here, an import duty would be charged for licences. Care would be taken that no undue profit was made at the expense of the community.

The tests whether an industry was unstable would be whether it was essential for war or whether war had revealed an inadequate supply of such goods, whether the government had to foster it in wartime or whether if government support were withdrawn the industry could maintain itself at such level of production as the war had shown to be essential to national life.

#### HAVAS REVIEW.

#### PERSIAN TREATY SLATED.

PARIS, Aug. 18.

The Council of Five has received a telegram from the French general Graziani, chief of the Allied military mission at Budapest, announcing perfect accord between the mission and the Rumanian military command.

The agreement negotiated by Great Britain with Persia causes considerable stir in Allied and diplomatic circles in Paris. Deep disappointment is felt among the advocates of the League of Nations. Many diplomats are wondering whether President Wilson will recognize it, as in everything but name Persia is now a British protectorate.

President Poincare left Paris for an eight days visit to Alsace and Lorraine. He will unveil a monument at Buzovitsa to the memory of the hostages shot by the Germans and confer the cross of the legion of honour on Strasbourg, Phalsbourg, and Bitche.

The French government has contracted with a big firm at New York for the erection of 2,000 dwellings in the devastated regions of France.

A Franco-American congress will open at Tours on September 21 for the purpose of discussing the utilization of French waterways from the view point of navigation, power, and the possibilities of betterment of agriculture.

#### IMPORTED WHEAT PRICES FIXED.

LONDON, August 18.

The Wheat Commission to-day fixed the following prices for imported wheat, per 480 lbs.: Canadian 52s 6d to 60s.; American 54s to 60s.; Australian, sound, untreated 61s.; treated 60s.; Argentine 59s.

#### LONDON BUSINESSMEN AGAINST NATIONALIZATION.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A memorial signed by the representative bankers and merchant traders of the city of London was forwarded to the Premier. It protests against the nationalisation of mines and other industries until the people of the country have expressed their opinion thereon.

#### PERSIAN TREATY EXPLAINED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Harcourt said it was proposed to lend Persia £2,000,000 at seven per cent. secured on the Persian revenues with a view to enabling Persia to initiate contemplated reforms. The government was pledged to assist Persia to re-establish itself on a sound basis. There was not the slightest foundation for the suspicion that the government proposed or that the Persian government would have consented to the creation of anything in the nature of a British protectorate. The attitude of the Persian cabinet in negotiating the present agreement and the impending visit of the Shah to Britain were a sufficient answer to such insinuations.

#### OUR DOCKYARD MEN.

As a result of China Mail interest in the matter, John Bull has addressed the following query to the Right Hon. T. J. Macnamara, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty. My Dear Macnamara—It is a long, long way to Hongkong, but it should be within your knowledge that, what with the rise in the Income Tax and other charges, some of the employees in H.M. Dockyard there are actually receiving lower wages than before the war, not to mention the vast increase in the cost of living which has still further depleted their resources. I am certain the matter need only be mentioned to ensure prompt inquiry and speedy redress.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### TRADE AFTER WAR.

#### PREMIER DEPRECATES IMPATIENCE.

LONDON, August 18th.

The Premier, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, dealt with the country's trade and industrial position.

He complained that some people expected industry production to be normal as soon as the war was over. Those people did not realise the magnitude of the last five years' disturbance.

The aggregate direct cost of the war to the world was £40,000,000,000. How could the world return to normal conditions immediately that expenditure was over? It would take just as long to adapt the machinery of the workshops in the country to peace as it took to turn it to war.

The Premier mentioned that among the paralyzing elements for trade immediately after the war was the fact that contractors became shy of orders owing to rising prices of material of which there was a shortage. There was also a shortage of labour, as well as transport difficulties.

However, now over 3,500,000 men had not been absorbed industrially, so that contractors could safely launch out without the low working under them. He emphasised the fact that an adverse balance of trade must be faced, because we could not prosper without recovering our international trade. Indeed, without increasing it, our adverse balance of trade before the war was £150,000,000. It was now £300,000,000.

That chasm must be bridged because at the bottom of it was ruin. He reminded the House that there had been an almost seasonal decrease in output, which was now less than ever in every branch of production except agriculture. We were spending more and producing less.

The Premier, continuing, said: "Take coal, before the war 27,000,000 tons were produced annually. This year, at the present rate, the figure will be 20,000. In spite of the greater number of men employed to-day, a ton cost 10s. to raise in 1918. To-day it costs 20s. This is not only partly responsible for the abnormally high prices of other articles, but it has handicapped us in other countries where production is greater and cheaper. No tariff can remedy this."

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Translated for The China Mail from the Wah Tsz Yat Po.)

### THE TIEN TSIEN CONFERENCE.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.

Chu Shu Tsang, Wang Chi Lung, Tsang Yuk Chun and many other leaders of the military party had a meeting at the residence of Mei Chi Chung, the Tsuchua of Anhui, at Tientsin the other day. They decided to make the following conditions for settlement of the present situation.

- (1) Let the old parliament draft the constitution.
- (2) The New parliament to be recognised as the legal parliament.
- (3) Luk Wing-tung to be elected as vice president.
- (4) Yuan Chi-jui to be appointed premier of the new cabinet.

### TSO KWAN WISHES TO RESIGN.

Tso Kwan, Tsuchun of Chili and Chief Commander of the troops attacking the South, has repeatedly asked to resign, but the Cabinet has refused his request and sent Commander Ng Kwong-sun to persuade him to remain.

### BOLSHEVIK THREAT AT MONGOLIA.

Being angered by the Mongolians refusing his demands, a Russian general of the Bolsheviks is sending, it is stated, a large army to the Mongolian frontier. The Mongolian government has sent a certain prince to the frontier to make arrangements to resist. He has also wired to the central government for reinforcements. The Peking government has instructed the Tsuchuns of Fungtien, Kirin, and Hei Lung Kiang to give the necessary assistance.

## HEARTS OF THE WORLD.

AT THE CORONET.

Unavoidable circumstances have arisen which necessitate the screening of "Hearts of the World" at the Coronet Theatre.

This world-famed picture will therefore be screened at the Coronet Theatre to-night at 9.15 instead of the Theatre Royal as originally intended.

The Management are making every effort to make the show as complete and enjoyable at the Coronet as at the Theatre Royal.

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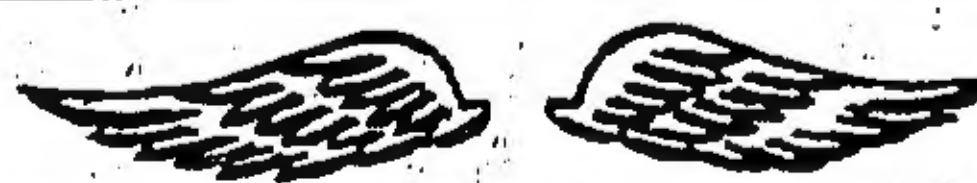
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AND SURVEYOR.  
Public Auctions.

## INTIMATIONS.

G. R.  
IN THE MATTER of the  
Trading with the Enemy  
Ordinance, 1914 to 1919.

THE Custodian of Enemy Property,  
Hongkong, has for sale by Private  
under the following number of shares  
the undertaking of the Hongkong  
Whampoa Dock Company Limited,  
namely, 290 (Two hundred and ninety)  
Ordinary shares in respect of the capital  
of the said Company as existing prior  
to its increase in 1915 and 57 (Fifty-  
seven) Ordinary shares (being the rights  
in respect of the said 290 shares) in  
respect of the capital of the said Com-  
pany as increased in 1915.  
Tenders for the above will be received  
up to and including the 10th day of  
September, 1919.  
Particulars, Forms of Tender and  
conditions may be obtained from the  
Custodian of Enemy Property, Hong-  
kong, or the Treasurer, Hongkong, or  
from Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon  
and Harston, Solicitors, 1 Des Vaux  
Road Central, Hongkong.  
By Order,  
C. McI. MESSER,  
Custodian of Enemy Property,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1919.

G. R.  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPT.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS on July 19th, LICENS-  
ED JUNK T556H was seized  
by the Revenue Department. Whilst  
lying off SALTISH LANE. Take  
notice that if this junk is not claimed  
within seven days from August 13th,  
it will be sold by Public Auction to  
pay expenses incurred.

C. W. RECKWITH,  
Superintendent,  
Imports and Exports.  
Hongkong, August 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO.,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an  
INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$4 per  
share has been declared for the Half  
Year ending 30th June, 1919.

The Dividend will be payable on and  
after THURSDAY, the 28th August,  
1919, at the Offices of the Company,  
where Shareholders are requested to  
apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
20th to 27th August, 1919, (both days  
inclusive) during which period no trans-  
fer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, August 14, 1919.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-  
FACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE  
DOLLAR (\$1-) per Share for  
account 1919, will be payable on  
THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1919.  
Shareholders are requested to apply for  
Dividend Warrants at the Company's  
Offices, 21 George's Building, Hongkong.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
THURSDAY the 21st August, 1919, to  
THURSDAY the 28th August, 1919,  
both days inclusive.

SHAW, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1919.

## KEATING'S

## WORM

## TABLETS.

## SAVARESSES

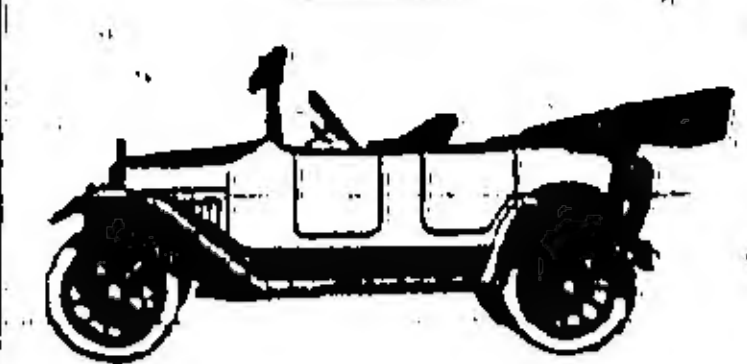
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Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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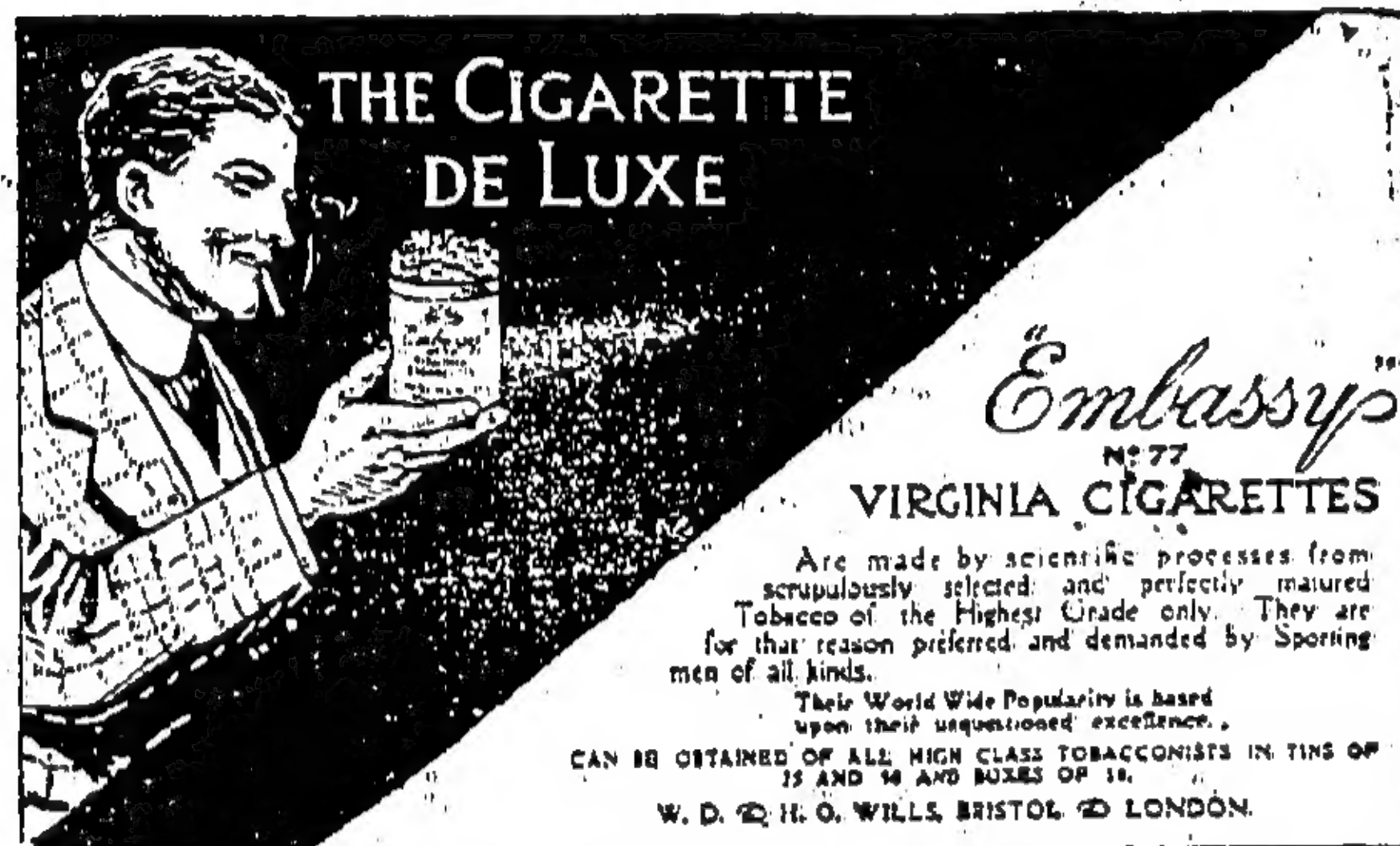
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CIGARETTES.



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RATIONALISM AND  
EVIDENCE.

The annual dinner of the Rationalist Press Association in May last was the occasion of a reprimand being administered to Mr. William Archer, who presided, by Sir Ray Lankester, who was one of the guests, on a question which has been of late much discussed—that of "telepathy" or thought-transference. Sir Ray Lankester, who is now 72 years of age, is probably the most distinguished biologist living. He carries on the traditions of the great scientists of the 19th century—Darwin, Spencer, Huxley and Tyndall, whose works he described in his speech at the dinner as "an immeasurable treasury of knowledge and of training and thought." As the upholder of such traditions it is natural that he should regard much of the speculative philosophy of the present day as outside the range of science—especially those dabbings in the occult which are now so popular. Mr. William Archer, some ten years younger than his critic, has pursued other paths in life—paths which have branched from dramatic criticism into sociological and even theological studies. With the case of Sir Oliver Lodge before our eyes it is impossible to say that the study of scientific methods always leads to their application to matters outside the realm of science, but some excuse for Mr. Archer may be found in the fact that he has not handled the exact sciences and that his predilections have led him to seek impressions rather than facts. Mr. Archer claims, however, to be a rationalist, and it was on the point of what is rationalism that Sir Ray Lankester attacked him.

The vulgar idea of rationalism is that it is merely opposition to the doctrines and superstitions of religions. Sir Ray Lankester claims for it more than that. He regards it as opposed to all credulity and unreason, and therefore holds that no person can be a true rationalist who allows his credulity to get the better of his reasoning powers. As he contended, was the case with Mr. Archer. Shortly before the war Mr. Archer published an article on thought-reading in one of the daily papers in which reference was made to the statement—made by Sir Ray Lankester but not claimed by him as original—that there is no evidence that one human being can communicate with another except through the channels of the senses. This statement Mr. Archer challenged, unfortunately misquoting it in doing so, so as to make it read that it was impossible for human beings to communicate by abnormal means. Sir Ray Lankester defined his atti-

tude as being an open-minded one. He was on the watch to see whether such communication did occur or not, but his position is that he has not yet discovered any evidence. Mr. Archer, in his article, took up the position that thought-transference is now an admitted fact and that anybody who has given attention to the progress of thought during the last forty years ought to know that competent witnesses and competent investigators fully admit the transmission of thought from one individual to another by other than ordinary means. As Sir Ray Lankester was mentioned by name as one of those who still hold by the "long-explored absurdity" that thought-transference is not proved, the statement was a bold one.

But it was the evidence which Mr. Archer adduced for his belief which made Sir Ray Lankester question the propriety of Mr. Archer presiding at the annual dinner of the Rationalist Press Association. This evidence was briefly, that he was present at an exhibition of thought-transference, when the daughter of the thought-reader, who was absent from the room, suggested the subject they should think of. The father on returning to the room immediately read their thoughts. As Sir Ray Lankester pointed out, the person who would accept this as evidence of thought-transference must have very irrational ideas of evidence. The idea that there was any pre-arrangement between father and daughter, or that the daughter communicated with the father on his entering the room by lip-movements or otherwise never seems to have entered Mr. Archer's head. His simplicity in these matters seems to be as great as that of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who accepts some common "illusions" which have been before the public for years, as evidence of mind-reading. One of the most common and yet the most mysterious of the methods by which an illusion of thought-transference is produced is synchronous counting. Two persons train themselves to count together silently—not so easy a feat as it appears but attainable by practice. The numbers may represent figures or letters of the alphabet. When the number wanted is reached the slightest movement on the part of the confederate informs the alleged thought-reader that the letter or number desired is reached. By this means incredible feats can be performed—articles identified, numbers given and thoughts read without apparently any communication with the "medium." This is probably one of the simplest tricks in the illusionist's repertory; there must be many more intricacies which are guarded as professional secrets. Yet, in spite of the fact that trickery is known to exist and that the phenomena are explicable in many different ways, Mr. William Archer and others continue to produce evidence that does more honour to their hearts than their heads. Sir

Ray Lankester's protest against Mr. William Archer occupying the chair at a meeting of rationalists seems not uncalled for in the circumstances. As he stated, it would create misapprehension if the Association asked Sir Oliver Lodge, or the Bishop of London, or Father Vaughan to take the chair at the next dinner; and yet Mr. Archer was no better rationalist than they are.

Mr. William Archer spoke in his own defence later in the evening but his remarks were not very convincing. He apologised for misquoting Sir Ray Lankester, but he still seemed to hold that his valuation of the evidence was correct, and his definition of the part of rationalism—"to accept logically the evidence that satisfies us"—breaks down the bounds of rationalism and admits all who hold honest beliefs on supernatural matters. In fact the whole basis of rationalism is destroyed if evidence that satisfies personal beliefs is to be considered as proof of phenomena. Mr. Archer, perhaps not unwisely, hastened to explain that he was not a believer in spiritualism,—that in fact, he regarded thought-transference as a weapon against spiritualism, since many of the phenomena alleged to be due to the presence of spirits were really due to thought-transference. But this assurance is hardly more satisfactory. To explain one set of illusions by another set of illusions hardly helps us forward. Scientific methods demand that under the same conditions the same phenomena shall always be produced. This is not the case in so-called "telepathy," where the results differ from individual to individual and even in the same individual. Rationalism is based on science and science could not exist if phenomena depended upon the personal element. If chemists could not tell how certain chemicals would act on each other under certain conditions of temperature, if physicists could never be certain of the laws of light and heat, and if agriculturists were in a constant state of uncertainty as to the nature of the crops to be produced from the seeds they sow, the world would be reduced to chaos. In fact the earth and the universe itself could not exist in those circumstances. Rationalism is based upon the omniscience of law, and where law cannot be shown to exist, it rightly withholds its belief. It is not a question of possibility or impossibility; it is merely a question of obtaining evidence up to a certain standard. Thought-transference will be accepted by scientists when it is shown that it is governed by law and that in given conditions the same phenomenon is always produced. Until that time judgment must be suspended, however credible may be the witnesses and the evidence. In regard to the former, however, it may be noted that the law of gravity owes nothing to the undoubted respectability of Sir Isaac Newton.—*Japan Chronicle.*

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Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
Mrs. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
European Bath and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System  
throughout. Bar of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA."  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

## KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).  
Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine and the personal supervision  
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to—  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.:—"PALACE."  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

## (THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

IOE HOUSE STREET.  
Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."  
Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

## THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

## (OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.)

Noted for:—  
THE BEST TIFFINS AND DINNERS.  
Fillet Haddockes.  
ICES AND ICED DRINKS.  
CAKES AND PASTRIES.  
Dinner and Picnic Parties catered for.  
A European Cafe under European Supervision.  
Tel. 909. Tel. 909.

BLUE  
BIRDICE CREAM  
PARLOUR

## AND CONFECTIONERS

## CHOCOLATES

Plain Swiss Vanilla Chocolate  
40 cts. per lb.  
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates  
14 cts. per lb.  
Herb's Nuts and Bonbons  
12 cts. per lb.  
California "Star" Chocolate  
25 cts. per lb.  
American Chocolate 11 cts. per lb.  
COCOA  
Imperial Cocoa 45 cts. per lb.  
"Star" Cocoa 50 cts. per lb.  
Cocoa Butter 80 cts. per lb.

## TANG YUK, Director

## the late ELY TING

## 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

## TERMS VERY MODERATE

## Consultation free.

## FRENCH LESSONS

## G. MOUSNIER.

## 15, Morrison Hill Road.







Eldridge	French
Nanking	
Tancerville	Jade



# COMPANY MEETING.

## THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was held today at 11.30 a.m. in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., to pass an extraordinary resolution making some alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company.

Mr. D. G. M. Remond presented and there were also present: Mr. Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. C. W. Burton, Mr. J. W. L. Bonnar (Directors), Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (Secretary to the Company), the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. R. M. Houston, D. McManis, S. E. Granston, R. Macdonald, N. MacIntyre, P. T. A. B. Stewart, Mr. Man Han, Ho Shun Kit, Ho Loung, Ho Kwong, Ho Choung Shin, R. H. Kwok, S. E. da Luz and Mr. E. F. Anson (Secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, The object for which this meeting has been called is to give effect to certain amendments and additions to our present Articles of Association which were adopted on the 8th of October last.

After the present Articles had been adopted they were submitted to the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department of the London Stock Exchange, who has informed our London Attorneys that these amendments and additions must be made to enable our Shares to be retained in the Stock Exchange Official List. It is well known that this Official List is an important publication and is recognized in the world's principal money markets. It is in constant use by all who are concerned with Banks, Finance and the public generally, and valuations for Balance Sheets, Loans and Profits are based thereon without further enquiry. For investment purposes a place on the list also contributes to the marketability of the shares. Your Directors therefore after fully considering the matter have come to the conclusion that it is in the interests of the Shareholders as well as of the Company that the proposed amendments should be complied with.

I do not think there are any other points of importance to which I need refer but I shall be pleased to answer any questions the Shareholders may wish to ask. I now propose the following Resolution:

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered as follows:

- By inserting in Article 31 after the words "Upon all the shares" in the second line thereof the words "other than fully paid shares."
- By adding at the end of Article 88 the following words: "but any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, and shall then be eligible for re-election."
- By adding the following new Article to be numbered 100: "The Company may by a Special Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office."
- By striking out the word "retained" in the second line of Article 135 and inserting in place of such word the word "utilized" and by adding at the end of such Article by adding at the end of such Article the words "and claimed."
- By inserting in Article 141 after the word "served" in the sixth line thereof the following words: "and two copies of each of these documents shall at the same time be forwarded to the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department, The Stock Exchange, London."

Sir Paul Chater seconded and the motion was carried unanimously. The Chairman announced that a supplementary meeting will be held on September 10 and this terminated the proceedings.

# LOST FACE, LOST TEMPER.

## TROUBLE OVER A DUD COIN.

A Chinese went into a restaurant and had some food and when a bill for four cents was handed to him by the waiter, the diner offered him a 20-cent piece which was bad. The waiter refused to accept the coin, and told the diner that he could pay the four cents next time he came to the cafe. As there were some observant bystanders the diner felt he had lost face, and threatened to have his revenge on the waiter. The next night the diner returned armed with a large piece of stick with which he hit the waiter on the head. The waiter fell down unconscious. Police whistles were blown, and the assailant was arrested. The injured man, who was sent to the hospital to get his wounds dressed, was present in Court this morning, when the diner was charged with assault.

Defendant stated that he went to the shop on the following night to pay the four cents when he was assaulted.

Mr. Lockhart fined defendant \$10 and bound him over in a personal bond of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

# ANOTHER MURDER IN THE CITY.

## VENDETTA OF RATTAN-MAKERS BEING CONTINUED.

### A MAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Following on the heels of the attack on rattan-makers in various parts of the city between Saturday and Monday, as a result of which one man died and five were injured comes the startling news that despite the vigilance of the Police, another murder was committed early this morning at West Point. It is believed, at the moment, to discover the motive for the outrage, and the Police are in a quandary as to how to conduct investigations which would be productive of information. As reported in our previous issue the assassins operate at nightfall. This makes identification difficult. It is rather welcome news to learn that the Police have been successful in arresting one man, even on suspicion, for it may be the means of obtaining information about the leaders of this apparently organized series of murders.

The incidents connected with the latest murder are as follows: A Chinese rattan-splitter of the Kwong Fat Ring Rattan Shop at No. 11, Chung Chung Street, was returning home at about 1 p.m. when he was met by a man, armed with a dagger. Fearing that the armed man intended to assault him, the rattan-splitter started to run. He was chased by the assassin to a lane in Queen's Road West and there stabbed on the back and on the left wrist. The screams of the man attracted some passers-by who blew their police whistles. The Police arrived, enquired into the matter, and despatched the injured man in an ambulance to the Hospital. The man, however, did not die. The Police succeeded in arresting a man, who is suspected of being concerned in the murder, but no dagger was found on his person.

# MORE RICE LOOTING.

## FOUR MEN CHARGED.

While some coolies were unloading rice from a junk in Connaught Road, West, yesterday afternoon, eight men made an attack on the junk and stole 845 catties of rice. The consignor of the rice, the owner of a rice shop in No. 67, Connaught Road West, at once reported the affair to the police. Enquiries were made and as the result of certain information received, the police visited another rice dealer's shop at No. 142, Connaught Road, West. The master of this shop was questioned and admitted having bought 10 lbs. of rice from a coolie employed at the Rowdon Godowns for 80 cents. A detective was at once sent to Rowdon and the coolie was arrested. This morning he and three men from the rice shop, including the master, were produced before Magistrate Lindsay at the Magistrate's. The first defendant, the coolie, was charged with the theft of 10 lbs. of rice from the cargo boat, while the other three were charged with receiving stolen property. After some deliberation between the Magistrate and the Police, it was decided to withdraw the charge against the second and fourth defendants and put them in the box as witnesses for the Crown. The second defendant, the master of the shop, giving evidence on oath, said the first defendant who was accompanied by two youths, brought the rice to his shop and asked witness to weigh it, saying he wanted to sell the rice for a few ten cent pieces. Witness refused to buy the rice, but the first defendant passed him and in the end witness gave him 80 cents for the lot. The third defendant, the accountant of the shop, paid the money.

By His Worship: The rice was contained in a Chinese bamboo hat, when the first defendant brought it to the shop.

The first defendant told the Court that he was working on the Praya when he missed his hat. He later discovered that the boys had borrowed it to carry the stolen rice in. He thereupon followed them to the shop in order to recover his hat. It was the boys who sold the rice to the shop.

His Worship did not believe this story, and sentenced the accused to six weeks' hard labour.

The third defendant said he was the accountant of the rice shop in question. He was upstairs when the first defendant came to the shop. He was not present while the master was bargaining with the first defendant. When he came downstairs, the master asked him for 80 cents, but he did not tell witness what he wanted the money for.

His Worship said he was convinced that the defendant was present at the time and that he knew what the money was wanted for. A fine of \$50 was imposed.

# KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

# A GREAT LAWN TENNIS PLAYER.

One day last winter a small party of Australian soldiers arrived at Queen's Club, West Kensington, for a little lawn tennis practice. Most of them were entirely unknown to the habitués and yet one of them was destined soon to be the most talked-of man in the game's revival.

On one of the courts I noticed a well-built, determined-looking young man who served and drove astonishingly. No one seemed able to take his deliveries or to relish his drives. On enquiring of one of the club professionals I was told that the player's name was Patterson—Lieut. Gerald L. Patterson, from Australia—and that he was "jolly good."

The news that Queen's was harbouring an embryo champion almost unawares soon spread. Then came the first post-war tournament with the decision of the Covered Courts championships on the far-famed wooden surfaced courts of the club. Mr. Patterson was seen in serious competitive play and our players went down like nincompoops until Mr. P. M. Davson's experience and knowledge of local conditions administered the only defeat the young over-sea player has so far sustained in this country.

Then the critics arose in their might. "No back-hand," said one. "Far too erratic," decided another. But one merely smiled, knowing full well that Patterson had yet to play on his accustomed surface of grass. One had also seen the despised back-hand in full working order at practice.

Surbiton, the first grass-court meeting since the war, arrived and resulted in a great triumph for Patterson. Called upon to meet the cleverest of England's old brigade of champions, he gave a wonderful display of first-class lawn tennis, justifying to the "hilt" all that his friends had claimed for him. And now we are waiting to see what the young champion will do at Wimbledon this week.

Meanwhile if one were called upon to diagnose the secret of the newcomer's success it could be done in one word—severely. Accuracy and peace are of course the foundations of success in first-class lawn tennis as in many other games. Hardly the acme of accuracy as yet, Patterson gets an extraordinary amount of pace into all his shots, both overhead and off the ground. His lightning service with his break and "kick" is often quite untakeable, while his smashes nearly always beat the stopping netting.

If all these arts are not enough to overcome a stubborn opponent, this young Victorian of twenty-three summers resorts to a wonderful "chop" stroke the like of which has not been seen before. He can make it deep down the court, the ball being cut in such a fashion that it rises in a semi-circle to fall just over the net and spin away along the ground in a most disconcerting manner. Against Mr. Roper Barrett at Surbiton this stroke alone won many aces and was the chief factor in the great English player's undoing.

For the rudiments of his devastating game this model champion in the making has to thank his father, with "additional numbers," as they say in musical comedy, by Mr. Norman Brooks, his model and doubles partner in the present championships. H. R. McDonald in *Daily Mail*.

# TO THE SUN ARRAIGNED.

[Dr. Haxthausen, of the National Hospital, Copenhagen, finds that in many cases sunlight has a bad effect on the health, and is often the original cause of skin disease, especially epithelial cancer. Those of fair complexion, he adds, are more liable to this disease than those of dark.]

Fools prayed for light, more light, deeming it good.

For mind and body; but high wisdom's lips,

Pitying those who have not understood, Pray now, O prodigal Sun, for your eclipse.

To save opposing an eternal hood To beams that scourge their precious skins like whips:

For they have proved that cancer epithelial Is all your doing, O you Sun of Babel!

To bask in you, to bathe in you is banned: You ripen corn, you also ripen cancer.

Your crimes are more in number than the sand: The unswerving shaft that pierced me as a lancer.

When lay my head too open to your hand, Is but the least for which you have to answer.

Avails you naught your record as a healer, You Jekyll-and-Hyde, you multiple death-dealer!

Nor, as becomes a decent criminal, Choosing his course, do you elect to run fair:

Unlike your antidote, the rain, you fall Unequally upon the fair and unfair; For when you loose the epithelial The blonde, they tell us, fare not as the dun-fare.

If this were done 'twere very vilely done: Is it another solar myth, O Sun?

# CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## SHORTAGE OF SUBSIDIARY COIN.

A letter from Mr. Chan Harr, manager of the Sincere Co., Ltd., relating to the difference in value between the Banknotes and subsidiary coins, formed one of the 14 items for discussion at a meeting held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak presided. There was a large number of members present.

The Chairman asked Mr. Chan Harr to give a statement on his letter. Mr. Chan said that while it was very difficult to get subsidiary coins from the Banks the Canton 20 cents coin has raised its value to 4 per cent. He asked that the Chamber should approach the Government to devise means for the solution of the problem. If the Government is unable to supply the market with more small coin permission should be granted to the Banks for the issue of more small notes.

Mr. Ho Sai Wing said there should be more Hongkong coins in circulation. The shortage might be due to profits secretly sending the money abroad. Mr. Chan said that he had had an interview with the manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. He (the manager) expressed his opinion that Hongkong had too many money changers. After further discussion it was decided to appoint Messrs. Ho Sai Wing, Chan Harr, Ip Lun Chuen and To See Tun to look into the matter.

# TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

on

FRIDAY,

August 22, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at The Army Service Corps "Boat Shed"

180 Bags Rice, 35 Cases Ghee, 42 " Canned Meats, 23 " Dried Vegetables,

And Several lots of Garlic, Atta, Parboiled Rice, Parboiled Gram, Ginger, Concentrated Soups, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 20, 1919.

# TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT!

THE

CORONET.

AT 8.15 PROMPT.

# "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

JUST WHAT YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR. IT'S HERE.

THE ENTERTAINMENT THAT SET THE WHOLE WORLD TALKING.

YOU'LL

LAUGH—SHOUT—CRY—SMILE AND HURRAH AND GRIP YOUR SEAT AS YOU NEVER DID BEFORE.

IT'S THE SAME GRAND PRODUCTION THAT PLAYED FOR 7 WEEKS IN LONDON.

If you have not lost your capacity for human sympathy you will appreciate and enjoy "Hearts of the World". It will deepen those sympathies and leave an impression on your mind which Time cannot efface.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE SAYS: "You have produced a masterpiece that will carry its message around the world; a story which will inspire every heart."

NOT A WAR PICTURE, BUT THE SWEETEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY AN AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.

ADMISSION: \$2.00 and \$1.00.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

# NOTICES.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



British LAGER BEER

\$25 per case  
3 dozen  
plus.

\$6.50 per dozen bottles.

# FINE SPARKLING LAGER BEER

BREWED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A light beer of Guaranteed Purity and most delicate and delicious flavour.

# "COWBOY" Brand Guinness Stout

Pints per doz. \$4. Splits per doz. \$3.

# NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- |        |                                  |          |
|--------|----------------------------------|----------|
| A 5944 | {EVERY LITTLE WHILE ...          | Footrot  |
|        | {It's Not Your NATIONALITY ...   | "        |
| A 6002 | {I DON'T WANT TO GET WELL ...    | One step |
|        | {SMILE & SHOW YOUR DIMPLE ...    | "        |
| A 6008 | {CHIN CHIN CHINAMAN ...          | Footrot  |
|        | {DOING HIS BIT FOR THE GIRLS ... | One step |

# THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

18, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1328.

# THE BROWNLOW FILTER

British throughout for nearly 90 years. Is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germfree supply always obtainable, with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

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# AQUAPERIA.

For Constipation, Liver Disorders and Bilious Complaints. Relieves GOUT and RHEUMATISM and prevents INDIGESTION.

A BRITISH EFFERENT MINERAL WATER.

BOTTLED AT HARROGATE SPRING, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE AT THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1877.

# BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

# SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$29.

" 2 doz. Pints \$21.

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD., WINE MERCHANTS, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
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TRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &  
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON.

Via STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"MAGNYA"	5th September	8th October	17th October
"KIVA"	23rd October	26th November	4th December

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	7th September	28th September

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"ARRATON APCAR"	2nd Sept.	26th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai about
"DUNERA"	23rd August	Shanghai only.

Wireless on all steamers.  
PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.  
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

REGULAR SERVICE ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND APCAR LINES

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

FOR JAPAN PORTS.

BORNEO MARU ..... on 25th Aug.

HOKUTO MARU ..... on 1st Sept.

For freight or Passage apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALASKA MARU ..... Friday, 23rd August.

ALASKA MARU ..... Saturday, 20th September.

SEMOA &amp; BOMBAY—Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

GUERNOS ALRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,  
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

TACOMA MARU ..... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

BURMA MARU ..... Sunday, 31st August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

SHISEN MARU ..... Monday, 1st September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

LUZON MARU ..... Beginning of October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and  
taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago,  
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

AFRICA MARU ..... Saturday, 23rd August.

CANADA MARU ..... Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—

NANKING MARU (Omitting Moji &amp; Yokkaichi) Friday, 22nd August.

SIAM MARU ..... Monday, 26th August.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon  
Passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. WHARF,  
near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU ..... Thursday, 22nd August, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

KAIJO MARU ..... Sunday, 24th August, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building,  
Tel. No. 744 & 745.

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Sailings and Rates from the Far East to all parts of the World, will  
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## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THROUGH	TO
SHANGHAI	CHUNKING	Aug. 21, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Aug. 24, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	TEAN	Aug. 26, at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LUCHOW	Aug. 26, at 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUIKOW	Aug. 26, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	KWANGSANG	Aug. 28, Daylight.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent  
Saloon accommodation, midships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai  
(thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading  
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,  
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	SHANGHAI	TO
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	THURSDAY, Aug. 21, Daylight.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOV	TAKSANG	THURSDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	THURSDAY, Aug. 21, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	SUNDAY, Aug. 24, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	FOOSANG	TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 p.m.
KORE	KWANGSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 p.m.
KORE	HOPSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 30, Daylight.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta  
via Singapore and Penang.  
Sailing from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,  
occasionally calling at Swatow.SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,  
sometimes calling at Swatow.  
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets  
can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill of Lading  
issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger  
accommodation.  
Sailing from Manila steamers proceed via Hongkong and Swatow to Japan, and  
vice versa.HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at  
Haiphong when indicated.BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having  
up-to-date accommodation for passengers.TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and  
Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.  
Chinese Straits Colonies, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their  
Photographs and descriptive stickers.For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ELDRIDGE" ..... About August 24.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ..... About August 31.

"EDMORE" ..... About September 1.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ..... About September 22.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ..... About October 24.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAST" ..... About October 6.

"WABAN" ..... About October 11.

"WEST MOUNTAIN" ..... About November 16.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

"PERSIA MARU" ..... 9,000 ..... 23rd August.

"KOREA MARU" ..... 30,000 ..... 10th September.

"NIPPON MARU" ..... 11,000 ..... 25th September.

"TENYO MARU" ..... 22,000 ..... 2nd October.

"HIBERIA MARU" ..... 30,000 ..... 10th October (from Yokohama).

"SHINYO MARU" ..... 33,000 ..... 28th October.

\* Omitting call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

"ANYO MARU" ..... 18,000 ..... Sept. 10th.

"SEIYO MARU" ..... 14,000 ..... Nov. 4th.

"KIYO MARU" ..... 17,000 ..... Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.  
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to—  
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,  
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have  
accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the  
United States of America and Canada.For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the  
GENERAL MANAGERS,  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
Telephone No. 176.

## SHIPPING

CP  
OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moj") Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	TO VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 23
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Monteagle	Oct. 23	Nov. 17
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 28	Jan. 12
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

\*Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "Monteagle"  
will depart "Empress of Japan," 23rd August, and "Empress of  
Russia," 24th September will not call at Shanghai.CANADA'S NEW TRAIN DE LEX  
"THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED"  
Vancouver to Montreal \$3.15 hours.For particulars regarding passage rates, sailings and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Dept.,  
P. D. BUTTERFIELD, Agent.For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent,  
J. M. WALLACE, Agent.

HONGKONG

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Lights and Fans in Staterooms  
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAIKONG Capt. J. W. Evans ..... SUNDAY, 24th August at Noon.

QUINNEBAUG Capt. Modina ..... WEDNESDAY, 17th August at 1 p.m.

HAIKONG Capt. A. H. Stewart ..... FRIDAY, 29th August at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
General Manager.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons), "NILE" (11,000 tons), "CHINA" (10,200 tons).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

August 22nd, 1919. October 1st, 1919. September 11th, 1919.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1834.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELRA,  
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and  
CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN  
AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BELRA,  
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and  
CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight  
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For STRAITS SAILA.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD

Or to REISS &amp; Co., Canton. General Agents.

## TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings

by subscribing to

## "THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE

WHILE IT AWAY.

PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

BEAULIEU HOSPITAL  
—LONG AGO.Beaulieu Hospital could hold thirty  
or forty forlorn looking patients  
clothed in the white garb of the sickly.  
They could sit on the verandahs  
of the hospital wards, smoking  
cigarettes and enjoying the trim lawns,  
the shady trees, and the bright  
flowers of the hospital garden, which  
had been developed by a succession  
of enthusiastic M. Os. The garden  
was a good one, but its best feature  
to my eye was the hibiscus hedge,  
which hid it all from view.But sometimes our hospital was  
overflowed. The periodicity of the full  
phase puzzled me. It was so recurrent.  
It came with the rush of a landslide,  
and after the lapse of months or  
weeks as suddenly disappeared.And a peculiarity of the full phase  
was that the patients never got well.  
I do not suggest that the patients  
died. No, they simply never got  
well.Our M. O. dosed them with drugs,  
and the very distastefulness of his  
mixtures seemed sufficient guarantee  
of their curative power. But the  
more disgusting the stuff, the louder  
did the patients praise it. The bitter-  
est pill they sucked and chewed  
with complacency.Long suffering employers came  
and waged a wordy warfare with  
them, but they drooped their chins,  
closed their eyes and stuck out their  
tongues so pathetically, that the em-  
ployers left them at it and despaired.I was strolling past the entrance  
and meditatively blew a curl of smoke  
from my cigar. I stood and watched  
the crowd of white garbed patients  
within.Their faces were turned upwards  
to the skies, and I noted how a  
Javanese rolled his eyes like a  
naughty horse.I naturally looked up too, but my  
straining eyes could find no attraction  
in the clouds and I turned away.  
Then suddenly I heard the resonant  
plip of falling fruit. The  
peaceful scene was resolved into  
pandemonium. There was a charge  
by the sick, the lame and the lazy to  
the spot. The fruit was buried beneath  
the writhing bodies. They packed  
as tightly as a rugger scrum, and  
bare arms and legs stuck out on all  
sides. The efforts of the last comers  
were comparable only to the lusts of  
an Alaskan gold rush.Some patients tripped and fell.  
Two of them were entangled with a  
third, and were bound into a sheaf  
by the unwound bandages of a  
fourth. The unwieldy group spun  
in an unknown orbit and gravitated  
to the central mass, where it flound-  
ered. The tumult gyrated with the  
shock, moving round and forward  
like a typhoon.But a patient (bedridden for weeks)  
established a hold on the fruit and  
escaped with it. The crowd pur-  
sued him savagely, as a mob chases  
a welsker at Epsom on City and  
Suburban day. They cornered him,  
and the fight, which had raged  
pretty well all over the garden, at  
last was finished off at one end  
of the hibiscus hedge, through which  
our bedridden Champion tried to  
escape, while a fellow sufferer  
(symptoms of incipient paralysis)  
raised a fury of blows upon him  
with a hospital dust-pan.The storm abated.  
The penetrating odours of carbolic  
and iodoform mingled with the  
stench of *durian* compelled me to  
retire, but as I went, I could see the  
sick, the lame and the lazy again  
taking up tactical positions at the  
*durian* troughs in anticipation of an  
immediate sortie.Our hospital was always full in  
fruit time.—B. N. Borneo Herald."WORST MAN IN THE  
FLEET."

AN ANECDOTE OF THE KING



SHIP NO

# P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)  
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGATA	5th September	8th October	17th October
REIVA	23rd October	25th November	4th December

## BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	28th Sept.

## CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

ARRAHOON APCAR	2nd Sept.	Due Calcutta 25th Sept.
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## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai only.
DUNERA	25th August	

Tickets interchangeable.  
P. & O. Australia Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.  
Passengers may travel by P. & O. S.S. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket-Singapore to Colombo.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passages, Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.  
Agents.

## E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,  
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.  
Also Shipchandery Articles.

Telephone No. 1114. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

# N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Keelung) Saturday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.  
FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Friday, 19th September, at 11 a.m.  
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd August, at Noon.  
KAMO MARU ... Friday, 28th September, at Noon.  
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 22nd August, at 11 a.m.  
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th September, at 11 a.m.  
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroto, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.  
KOSOKU MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd September.  
HWAH-WU ... Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.  
YETOROFU MARU ... Saturday, 6th September.  
HELVAN MARU ... Monday, 8th September.

JAPAN PORTS-Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.  
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU ... Sunday, 24th August.  
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Thursday, 4th September, at 11 a.m.  
KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th September, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.)  
TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Friday, 22nd August.  
WAKASA MARU (London & Antwerp) ... End of September.  
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of September.

For further information apply to—  
**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, MILLERS, MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. All work done to the satisfaction of the customer. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.  
Work Office: 42, Cross Street, Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 133.  
Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong.  
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Persia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th September.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th Sept. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Escondido	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 24th Oct. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 11th Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 23rd August.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Western Knight	The Admiral Line	About 21st August.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd August.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Sial, &c.	Kashima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 4th September.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 2nd October.
Kobe	Kwaisang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th Aug. at 5 p.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Anjo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th Sept.
Fortland	Esatera	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Bombay Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th August.
Shanghai	Dunera	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th August.
Shanghai	Yosang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Shanghai	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Taipei via Swatow & Amoy	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Manila	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Japan	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Bombay & Colombo	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
London and Antwerp	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
London via Spore, Pang & Cebu	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Tacoma Maru	Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.

# Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1  
NANYO MARU No. 2  
NANYO MARU No. 3  
SODEGAURA MARU.  
KYODO MARU No. 13  
TAMON MARU No. 1  
ASOSAN MARU.  
CHEIAN MARU.  
KUMAKATA MARU.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

**M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.**  
Tel. No. 140 & 155. Top Floor, King's Building.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "ATSUTA MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 25th August, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representative at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.  
Hongkong, August 19, 1919.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., at Hongkong, August 16, 1919—

From Shanghai ... Mr. Chinkuan Yue c/o Liangyuanchee No. 24, Boston Road.

Osaka ... Akikazu passenger Colebeams care Osaka-shosen.

Tokyo ... Kiming.

Shanghai ... Messrs. Bo Wah & Co., c/o Ah Sore Eaq.

Shanghai ... Leoyuen.

Tokyo ... Rason.

Kobe ... Sava.

Shanghai ... Lafangtia.

Shanghai ... Tokumizu c/o Matsubara.

Shanghai ... Singkong No. 7.

Shanghai ... Shengwan.

Yokohama ... White Kitanu Maru.

T. KRING, Superintendent.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E.E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, August 14, 1919—

From ... San Francisco.

... San Francisco.

## P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer Dunera carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about 7th September taking Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the carrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st August, 1919—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

LEVEL. 1918. 1919.

City 2 ft. 3 in. below level with overflow. 1918. 1919.

City 2 ft. 3 in. below level with overflow. 1918. 1919.

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## SHIPPING

# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28th.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable staterooms (All single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—  
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Building, Canton Road.  
Telephone 141.

## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)  
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).  
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)  
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tuck, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers.	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
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The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling. A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each vessel.

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## SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, July 25.	
Alor Gajah (S1) ...	3.15 3.80
Amal. Malay (S1) ...	2.80 2.80
Ayer Hitam (S1) ...	14.50 15.25
Ayer Kuning (S1) ...	1.15 1.20
Ayer Molek (S1) ...	2.35 2.55
Ayer Panas (S1) ...	11.10 11.60
Balgownie (S1) ...	5.10 5.40
Bassett (S1) ...	1.07 1.17
Belang (S1) ...	13.50 14.25
Bukit Jelutong (S1) ...	0.60 0.70
Bukit Kaul (S1) ...	0.95 1.05
Bukit Kepong (S1) ...	2.50 4.00
Bukit L. B. (S1) ...	0.65 0.75
Bukit Timah (S1) ...	11.00
Changkat S'ang (S1) ...	6.75 7.25
Glenisly Pines (S1) ...	2.30 2.45
Hayton (S1) ...	7.25 8.00
Indragiri (S1) ...	7.50 7.70
Jeran (S1) ...	1.55 1.65
Jimah (S1) ...	1.30 2.05
Kamayan (S1) ...	4.35 4.55
Kedah (S1) ...	3.60 3.80
Kelantan R. (S1) ...	6.25 6.50
Kempas (S1) ...	7.90 8.20
Kluang (S1) ...	5.75 6.25
Lunas (S1) ...	7.90 8.15
Malaka Pinda ...	2.50 2.75
Malakoff (S1) ...	4.55 5.00
Mandal-Tekong (S1) ...	0.85 0.75</



## "SUB ROSA."

[CONTRIBUTOR.]

Perhaps some day, in the dim and distant future, the Government of Hongkong will wake up to discover that profiteering is going on in the Colony pretty much in the same way as at Home. Will some brave person supply me with a list of the prices at which the Dairy Farm Co. gets their things from Australia and the prices at which they are being sold to a long suffering public? Why should these things be?

The fact is that the Colony has got used to it that no one seems to care. It will matter all right if the much talked of Legislative Council reform comes along, and all the European members are elected by the general body of British subjects, like the Parliamentary elections at Home. And when that electoral reform comes along, we shall see what we shall see. The representatives of the public will then have to answer to the public.

But if we wait till the millennium is profiting to be checked, there will be many more devoted millionaires in Hongkong. The Food Control Committee? That hardworking body is shortly going to receive the Order of the British Empire—for valuable services rendered during the war.

Big schemes are in the air, and they will remain till the new Government comes. And the new Government not being a hushy, you can depend upon it that they will remain in the air for a long time more. Recently, Mr. Chaud Sevani said that if his recommendations in regard to a war memorial were carried out, those who had eyes to see would see and realise that what he had proposed would be a war memorial worthy of the Colony.

Now, what are these schemes. I shall not dare to say that I am certain, but knowing Mr. Sevani's capacity for workable common-sense schemes, it can be fairly guessed that one of his recommendations is for a new Town Hall and Theatre. Hongkong has undoubtedly outgrown its present Town Hall. The new one will have to be on the same site.

I am planning for a bridge across the harbour, that is after a good portion of reconstruction work has been carried out on both sides. One supposes that the bridge will be broad enough for a tramway service between Hongkong and Kowloon.

How long will it be before the first German merchant vessel will call at Hongkong to resume Germany's post-war trade? And yet it was not so very long ago that we were telling ourselves we would never have anything to do with the unrepentable Hun! It now turns out that all that froth was wasted effort, for the Americans and the Japanese and the Chinese are ready to forgive their brothers, the Germans, so that if Britons do not follow suit, they will lose much of that trade which is so necessary to the existence of the Empire.

Still, I hope it will be many a long day before Germany will be admitted as members of the Hongkong Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and other leading organisations. It may be policy to forgive, but the Briton cannot and must not forget the Lusitania and the Leinster. Edith Cavell and our own murdered prisoners-of-war. Can we forget that Germany once declared "We have one foe, and only one—England." But France will remember the German's longest.

The feeling is impressing itself upon me that the most recent request of the Constitutional Reform Association for fuller and more direct representation in the Legislative Council will meet with a better fate than previous petitions of a similar nature. The recent speeches of Lord Milner and Col. L. C. S. Amery are surely indicative of a more liberal spirit in the Foreign Office. Unlike requests from many other Crown Colonies and Protectorates, Hongkong's demands are sound and reasonable. Sir Reginald Stubbs was not in favour of reforming the Ceylon Council. Perhaps he will change his views here, for the conditions are very different.

I shall not be surprised if, when the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone returns to Hongkong this holiday in Canada, he commences an agitation for a complete and well-equipped Pasteur Institute in the Colony, where such persons as are in need of the Pasteur treatment can go to instead of making the costly and laborious trip to Saigon or Shanghai. A Pasteur Institute in Hongkong would serve for the whole of South China.

Now that the Poteo Reserve is almost as dead as a doornail, we are all beginning to wonder when the Hongkong Defence Corps heads will realise that the existence of the H.K.D.C. in the present character is not exactly necessary for the well-being of the British Empire. Voluntary defence corps, and that very thing, is a thing which is not necessary for the well-being of the British Empire.

## ALLIES' OFFER TO KOLITCHAK.

FULL TEXT.

The following is the full text of the dispatch sent to Admiral Kolitchak by the Allied Governments in which were stated the conditions under which the Allies would recognise his Government as the legal Government of Russia:—

Paris, May 26, 1919.

The Allied and associated Powers feel that the time has come when it is necessary for them once more to make clear the policy they propose to pursue in regard to Russia.

It has always been a cardinal axiom of the Allied and associated Powers to avoid interference in the internal affairs of Russia. Their original intervention was made for the sole purpose of assisting these elements in Russia which want to continue the struggle against German autocracy and to free their country from German rule, and in order to rescue the Czech-Slovaks from the danger of annihilation at the hands of the Bolshevik forces.

Since the signature of the armistice on November 11, 1918, they have kept forces in various parts of Russia. Munitions and supplies have been sent to assist those associated with them at a very considerable cost. No sooner, however, did the peace conference assemble than they endeavoured to bring peace and order to Russia by inviting representatives of all the warring governments within Russia to meet them in the hope that they might be able to arrange a permanent solution of the Russian problem.

This proposal and a later offer to relieve the distress among the suffering millions of Russia, broke down through the refusal of the Soviet Government to accept the fundamental condition of suspending hostilities while negotiation for the work of relief was proceeding.

TO CONTINUE ASSISTANCE.

Some of the Allied and associated Governments are now being pressed to withdraw their troops and to incur no further expense in Russia, on the ground that continued intervention shows no prospect of producing an early settlement. They are prepared, however, to continue their assistance on the lines laid down below, provided they are satisfied that it will really help the Russian people to liberty, self-government and peace.

The Allied and associated Governments now wish to declare formally that the object of their policy is to restore peace within Russia by enabling the Russian people to resume control of their own affairs through the instrumentality of a freely elected constituent assembly, and to restore peace along its frontiers by arranging for the settlement of disputes in regard to the boundaries of the Russian state and its relations with its neighbours through the peaceful arbitration of the League of Nations.

CONDITIONS ARE STIPULATED.

They are convinced by their experiences of the last twelve months that it is not possible to attain these ends by dealing with the Soviet Government of Moscow. They are therefore disposed to assist the Government of Admiral Kolitchak and his associates with munitions, supplies and food to establish themselves as the government of All Russia, provided they receive from them definite guarantees that their policy has the same object in view as the Allied and associated Powers.

With this object they would ask Admiral Kolitchak and his associates whether they will agree to the following as the conditions upon which they would accept continued assistance from the Allied and associated Powers:—

In the first place, that as soon as they reach Moscow, they will summon a constituent assembly elected by a free, secret and democratic franchise, as the supreme Legislature for Russia to which the government of Russia must be responsible, or, if at that time order is not sufficiently restored, they will summon the Constituent Assembly, elected in 1917, to sit until such time as new elections are possible.

Secondly.—That throughout the areas, which they at present control, they will permit free elections in the normal course for all local and legally constituted assemblies, such as municipalities, zemstvos, etc.

Thirdly.—That they will countermand any attempt to revise the special privilege of any class order in Russia.

## BRAINS IN BOWLING.

A tall, slight schoolboy tricking out country men by subtle pace-changes, obviously putting brains into his work, served to remind one of Lord's that bowling has its intellectual side. When this schoolboy, G. T. S. Stevens, bowls you realise that there is a quick-thinking, scheming brain behind the loosely-swinging arm. When the average cricketer bowls you perceive only mechanical handi-craft.

Properly approached, bowling can employ as much observation as scouting, as much deduction as crime detection, and contain many of the elements of big-game stalking. It can—and so seldom does.

An example that lives in memory of how far observation, strategy, and a knowledge of human nature may be combined with the mechanical crafts of bowling is W. G. Grace's three-best trick.

If "W. G." detected a suspicion of impetuosity in a strong on-side batter he would begin by bowling a plain, obvious half-volley on the batsman's legs. The sequel was generally a boundary. The next ball would be also a half-volley, naked and unshamed, pitched nearer the wicket. Another boundary would result. The third ball would be straight, tossed a little higher in the air, pitched a little shorter, a little, such a very little, looking just the same as the previous half-volleys but really so cunningly different. And a batsman, full of the ecstasy of two winging leg-hits, would probably fail to observe the cleverly disguised change of pitch in his eagerness for another boundary; he would attempt again the same manner of stroke, only to find himself ignominiously bowled or lb.w.

Many other cricketers have set out to stalk batsmen as craftily as "W. G." did. To A. G. Steel bowling was an unending warfare of wits; idly Alfred Shaw had a wealth of cunning; Lehmann was tactician and strategist; of more recent years Colin Blythe practised all manner of deceptions; P. S. Jackson battered on batsmen's favourite strokes, lured them to destruction through their love of a particular hit. But to-day bowlers who plot and plan, who bowl a whole series of balls leading up to a preconceived end, are almost as rare as batsmen who make a science of running out to hit.

Unbelievable mechanical accuracy, one length and one pace, maintained without change for ever after, is not how the common bowler among professionals that is once was. But while many bowlers believe their stable pace by an occasional faster or slower ball, their speed-changes are made haphazard. There is no reasoning behind them. They are really mechanical pace changes. There is no alliance between head and hand.

Yet the field for strategy is there—young Stevens has discovered. And the bowler-general who looks several moves ahead of the game, like a skilled chess-player, who observes and deduces and plots to deceive, needs not the help of flume, opening after rain to bring him wickets. He can rise superior to the perfect pitch, with the ball coming from the ground at a beautiful, easy pace, some break, some hump, some everything that makes and means difficulty. —H. L. Henley in the Daily Mail.

re-introduction of the régime which the revolution has destroyed. Fourthly.—That the independence of Finland and Poland be recognised, and that, in the event of the frontiers and other relations between Russia and these countries not being settled by agreement, they will be referred to the arbitration of the League of Nations.

Fifthly.—That if a solution of the relations between Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Caucasian and Trans-Caspian territories and Russia is not speedily reached by agreement, the settlement will be made in consultation and co-operation with the League of Nations, and that until such settlement is made the government of Russia agrees to recognise these territories as autonomous and to confirm the relations which may exist between their de facto governments and the Allied and associated Governments.

Sixthly.—That the right of the peace conference to determine the future of the Rumanian part of Bessarabia be recognised.

SEVENTH JOINT LEAGUE. Seventhly.—That as soon as a government for Russia has been constituted on a democratic basis, Russia should join the League of Nations and co-operate with the other members in the limitation of armaments and of military organisations throughout the world.

Finally.—That they abide by the declaration made by Admiral Kolitchak on November 27, 1918, in regard to Russia's national debt.

The Allied and associated Powers will be glad to learn as soon as possible whether the government of Admiral Kolitchak and his associates are prepared to accept these conditions, and also whether they will undertake to accept these conditions and to command as soon as the military situation makes it possible.

## BRING YOUR FAMILY &amp; FRIENDS TO THE VICTORIA TO-MORROW NIGHT!

## "THE SILVER GIRL"

IS A DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE AND AN EXTRA SELECTED STAR PHOTO-PLAY INTRODUCING THAT STERLING CHARACTER ACTOR, FRANK KEENAN, IN YET ANOTHER NEW TYPE OF CHARACTER.

"THE SILVER GIRL" is a big, engrossing theme for the man—it is even more so for the woman—for it deals, from the very beginning, with a woman's problem, and shows the obstacles and the temptations which lay in the path of a beautiful and discontented young wife.

DON'T MISS THIS FINE PICTURE.

## THE RICE PROBLEM.

JAPANESE PRESS ON THE DIFFICULTY OF LIVING. A PERMANENT CURE WANTED.

In a long article, the *Osaka Mainichi* says "Our Government and people seem to be absorbed in devising a temporary cure instead of a permanent one in the matter of the regulation of the high prices of commodities. They only think of to-day and never think of to-morrow, to say nothing of the plans for the day after to-morrow or for next year. Can they really accomplish their object in such a way? The Government, when the cries of the difficulty of living began to be heard tried to pacify them for the time by means of war allowances or war bonuses. When the cry of the shortage of rice was raised, it began to import foreign rice and tried to ameliorate the situation temporarily. When the spread of dangerous diseases came to be feared, the Home

Ministry preached to the priests of all the different sects. At the looming up of labour problems, the Government began to form a society called the Shinai-kai (the Faith and Love Society). When the housing question came to the fore, the Government tried to encourage the building of houses by supplying funds from the Deposits Bureau. Again when the insecurity of the national livelihood began to become serious, Mr. Tokonami, the Home Minister, and the President of the Railway Board encouraged the millionaires to donate money and at the same time tried to utilise professional story-tellers (*nanjishushi* kaizen) for the propaganda of national ideas. As for the people, when the price of sugar soared up very suddenly, some people began to advocate the official fixing of prices, and restrictions upon export when the price of cotton yarn increased. All these measures were nothing but temporary ones—good-for-nothing make-shifts. We are unalterably opposed to such a tinkering policy.

One of the causes of the present high cost of living is the raising of the standard of comfort in Japan. The war brought an abnormal increase in the incomes of the people and the profit thus earned was spent on living better. As a result of this new tendency, a considerable change has now come over the whole of the Japanese people in their standard of living. These hitherto accustomed to rice mixed with wheat and have come to take pure rice, and those who used to go through the year with one suit of clothes now want three or four suits. Those who were contented with salt alone in flavouring their food before, now use sugar also. The persons or families who tenanted houses, now want to keep houses of their own. Thus, the difficulty of living is created, as the supplies of rice, cotton yarn, sugar, and housing cannot satisfy these greatly increased demands, and the production of these daily necessities in Japan is not developing in proportion to the increase in demand. At the same time the population of the country is steadily increasing year by year, with a proportionate increase in demand for daily necessities. Although we admit the production of the country is showing an increase, it is far from equalling the increase in the population. Indeed there has never been a time since the Restoration like the present when the shortage of commodities was so acutely felt.

All this is the result of the increase in demand as already mentioned. In other words, it is due to the development of the standard of the living of the people, which, however, is in the course of nature and therefore must not be checked, rather it should be helped to develop itself. Although the standard of living in Japan has developed, it cannot yet stand comparison with the development of living in other countries. Below we give the economic state of the different nations of the world for the sake of comparison.

	National wealth millions of Y.	National income millions of Y.	National savings millions of Y.
Britain	180,000	22,500	3,700
France	130,000	15,000	2,500
Italy	70,000	8,500	1,200
America	375,400	76,000	12,600
Germany	160,000	21,000	3,500
Japan	39,000	4,800	480

	AVERAGE PER HEAD.
Britain	3,905
France	3,274
Italy	1,915
America	5,575
Germany	2,359
Japan	700

(The above figures are based on investigations made by the Japanese Department of Finance.)

"It will be seen from the above statistics that Japan does not compare with the other countries in all items. Hence the necessity of further promoting the standard of living of our people. It is most regrettable that Japan is just beginning to emerge from its low state to an ordinary level, it encounters the present severe shortage of commodities. Viewed in this light, it is clear that the cause of the present difficulty of living is not a temporary phenomenon. It will become more and more weighty as time passes. Some people regard this as a temporary after-effect of the war, believing that it will disappear before long. They, however, are wrong in this. So long as the productive industry of our country remains as it is, it will never disappear—it is impossible for us to eradicate it. In spite of this clear fact, both Government and people are absorbed in devising temporary means of relief as already explained at the beginning of the article. The people cannot always rely upon the import of foreign rice, upon the official fixing of prices, or upon donations from millionaires. Instead of taking a permanent cure for this everlasting cause of the difficulty of living, both Government and people are meeting out a temporary cure. Can we ever get over the present difficulty by such a make-shift?"

"It cannot be our pride that the people should be contented to live in styes, feed on food unfit for human consumption, and dress in rags. We must endeavour to promote our standard of living. Unfortunately, however, the productive power of our country does not allow of this further development of our livelihood in the present circumstances. The difficulty of living experienced to-day is due to the shortage of commodities rather than to the rise in prices. In other words, the true cause lies in incompetence on the part of our productive industry to keep pace with the new situation of the world. The country exists for ever, and so too the nation continues from one generation to another. Unless we judge things in the future by the things lying under our eyes, we can never get over the economic crisis of to-day. Both Government and people are blind to this fact, being only absorbed in meeting out temporary expedients—that is to say, living from hand to mouth. To-day, we are in an economic crisis. We must endeavour to our utmost power to effect a wholesale reformation in the economic system of our country."

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the U.S. Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 A.M. August 20 Typhoon E. of Luzon less than 300 miles distant moving W.N.W. or N.W.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS. PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any other remedy they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. See also All Chemists and Druggists.

## SPENDING CRAZE.

MRS. NEWLY-RICH BUSY.

Bond-street and its offshoots, the quiet little streets adjoining where the modest hide themselves modestly behind brass plates and plain shop windows, are a glitter with things new and old to tempt the war money out of the pockets of the newly-rich. Everything to-day must be very new or very old; not too old—there is no great call for Roman and Greek antiquities—but just old enough to be quaintly "ancestral." The very newest things are probably the Belfast linen; straight from our own looms. A man's handkerchiefs are valued in one Bond-street shop at 23s. the dozen—5s. 3d. for a plain square of fine cambric. All these and many other pretty things have been made since the Government released the looms on April 1.

"£100 FOR FLOWERS." But it is not handkerchiefs and pretty things for use for which the newly-rich are writing big cheques. They have discovered the joys of beautiful blooms, fresh cut from the most expensive nurseries and glass-houses—£5 5s. for an orchid bloom; luscious fruit carefully forced and picked for the London market—£5 for a peach. Price here counts for nothing.

These things are ordered and paid for in the monthly account, perhaps with a little gasp of astonishment at the size of the bill, but with the right certainty that they are the right thing and the house or dinner-table would be incomplete without them. A hundred pounds for flowers and £50 for fruit—yes, but it was worth it—the show went off remarkably well, and even Mrs. So-and-so was complimentary. The Bond-street caterers are delighted with their new clients. Their French chefs are back from the war and Jean or Jacques has lost nothing of his cunning during the time he has been catering for headquarters mess. Rather he has added something to his knowledge and resourcefulness. So the dinner is ordered and cooked and served, and the bill goes in with no apology at all for its size. The newly-rich know that everything is up in price and hard to get, and such skill must be well and promptly paid for if the success is to be repeated.

OLD FAMILIES SELLING JEWELS. There is no lack of diamonds and fine stones for those who have the money to buy. The old families are selling and the new are buying. Here they lie in sparkling array, the heirlooms of a great family, sold by order of the court. Who, with a swollen bank balance could refuse £5,000 for that wonderful spray with its big centre stone, or say "No" to that square-cut emerald with its depths of purest green? Pearls are for the connoisseur, but a well-cut stone tells its own story to the woman of wealth.

Second only to the possession of a fine wardrobe is the smart motor-car as a hallmark of a newly acquired wealth. Noiselessly the cars slip through the crowded streets, their spotless bodies shining with purple and lavender enamel. The crowd stands and stares at the interior inlaid with fine woods, decorated with mirrors and gilt ornaments, a bouquet of priceless blooms not less perfect than the dress of the woman inside.

MARKING OUT THE WEALTHY. Peace has brought an orgy of spending which high prices do nothing to check. The higher the price the easier it is for those who have money to draw big lines of demarcation between themselves and the crowd.

During the war it was not always possible to distinguish the man or woman of wealth from the rest of the busy world. To-day the costumiers, glove makers, boot-makers, jewellers, florists and motor-car have brought back to Mme. Midas the long sought opportunity of showing the length of her purse. Her "little summer frocks," her parasol, her gloves and shoes, are now not only irreproachable, but unattainable by the lesser world.

## WEATHER REPORT.

August 20d. 11A. 25m.—Warning to Hongkong, Phulien, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon in Lat. 15° N. Long. 125° E. direction W.N.W. velocity 4 to 8 m.p.h.

August 20d. 11A. 40m.—No returns from Vladivostok and Japan. Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast of China and moderately in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. It has decreased moderately over the Philippines.

The depression in the China Sea continues to move westward. This morning at 8 a.m. it was central over Hainan. The depression in the Pacific which may be a typhoon, is approaching N. Luzon on a W.N.W. track. At 6 a.m. this morning the centre was about 150 miles N.N.E. of Legaspi.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 9.23 inch. Total since January 1st 53.30 inches, against an average of 61.53 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on August 21st.  
1.—Hongkong to Tap Rock. E. winds, fresh to moderate; fine.  
2.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. E. to S.E. winds, fresh.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 20, 1919.—A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok 6A.							
Namuro 5A.							
Hakodate 5A.							
Tokio 5A.							
Kobe 5A.							
Nagasaki 5A.							
Yokohama 5A.							
Osaka 5A.							
Kyoto 5A.							
Manila 5A.							
Shanghai 5A.							
Beijing 5A.							
Harbin 5A.							
Amoy 5A.							
Swatow 5A.							
Taipei 5A.							
Yokohama 5A.							
Kobe 5A.							
Osaka 5A.							
Kyoto 5A.							
Manila 5A.							
Shanghai 5A.							
Beijing 5A.							
Harbin 5A.							
Amoy 5A.							
Swatow 5A.							
Taipei 5A.							
Yokohama 5A.							
Kobe 5A.							
Osaka 5A.							
Kyoto 5A.							
Manila 5A.							
Shanghai 5A.							
Beijing 5A.							
Harbin 5A.							
Amoy 5A.							
Swatow 5A.							
Taipei 5A.							

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.  
Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 20, 1919.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea is inches tenths and hundredths.  
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.  
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.  
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.  
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.  
6. STATE OF SKY, by nine sky's detached cloud; d. drizzling rain; f. fog; g. gloomy; h. hail; l. lightning; o. overcast; p. passing showers; q. equal; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; v. visibility; w. dew; x. drizzle; y. drizzle and rain; z. drizzle and snow.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

August 21 to 27, 1919.

Tide Water				Tide Water			
Time.	Height.	Mean Time.	Mean Height.	Time.	Height.	Mean Time.	Mean Height.
Aug. 21.	1.00	1.00	1.00	Aug. 26.	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
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## CEMENT AND POTASH.

The following is an extract from an article "Our Mineral Resources" which appeared in a recent number of the *American Review of Reviews*. There occurred a terrific accident of industry that forever laid the spectre of a barren Germany holding the fertility of the world in her grasp and wrenching economic victory from military defeat. At Riverside, in the heart of the beautiful orange groves of Southern California was and is a cement factory. The dust from the kilns of this factory injured the orchards. The orchardists protested and litigation ensued. The owners of the plant, in self-defence, installed a device to suppress cheaply fumes and dust and found that they were getting potash. They sought to avoid losses, and stumbled into profits. They sought to save orange groves from pestilence dust, and the dust turned into a beautiful mantle of fertility for the groves and all the plant life. A local eye-witness became a national blessing.

To-day the Cottrell device, further elaborated and specialized, is making more money by far for the cement-mill owners than their cement. Another cement plant, in Maryland, has found its by-product; this became its chief asset, and in two years it has made \$700,000 of profits besides fully amortizing its plant. A dozen other Portland cement plants are now installing the Cottrell apparatus. Simply as a change of capital of their regular business, the cement-mills of America will find it possible to produce from 10,000 to 100,000 tons of potash a year.

The Cottrell device is the invention of Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, now chief metallurgist of the Bureau of Mines, then a professor in the University of California who has made it available to the cement industry through patents vested in the Research Corporation and the Western Precipitation Company under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. So, out of a local incident, have resulted in the production of potash.

But that is not all. If the small hill looms and the sparkling sea of Seaside, have held the potash past to German economic victory, and the cement plant utilization turned the tide, the application of the Cottrell device to blast furnaces turns German defeat into disaster. Experiments conducted at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's works showed that potash could be realized from the dust of iron ores, incidental to the production of iron. Moreover, it was found that the Cambrian iron ores of the Birmingham district in Alabama, rich in the centre of the chief potash consumption, were the richest of all in potash. As yet the production of cement by the blast furnaces is small, but in time it will likely exceed all other sources.

## FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 20th AUGUST, 1919.  
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.

Hongkong Bank, ... \$865 b.

Marine Insurance, ... \$430 b.

Canton Ins., ... \$220 n.

North China Ins., ... \$220 n.

Union Ins., ... \$220 n.

Yantai Ins., ... \$220 n.

Far Eastern Ins., ... \$220 n.

Fire Insurance, ... \$133 n.

China Fire Ins., ... \$940 b.

Hongkong Fire Ins., ... \$940 b.

Shipping, ... \$95 s.

Douglas, ... \$95 s.

H.K. Steamboat, ... \$95 s.

Indo-China (Fret.), ... \$95 s.

Do. (Det.), ... \$191/3 s. 181 n.

Shanghai Transp., ... \$180/7 b.

Star Ferry, ... \$180/7 b.

Marine, ... \$180/7 b.

China Sugar, ... \$180/7 b.

Malacca Sugar, ... \$180/7 b.

Mining, ... \$180/7 b.

Kailan Mining Adm., ... \$180/7 b.

Langkai, ... \$180/7 b.

Shanghai Loans, ... \$180/7 b.

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## BANKS.

Banking Service with AMERICA  
—direct and personal

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer direct banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our personal service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Head Office—New York.

Other branches in

SHANGHAI—HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN

## Asia Banking Corporation

HONGKONG.

[STOCKHOLDING BANKS]

Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco Bankers Trust Company, New York City First National Bank of Portland, Oregon Guaranty Trust Company of New York Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 20, 1919.

On London, ... \$2.81

Bank, Wire, ... \$2.81

On demand, ... \$2.81

30 days sight, ... \$2.81

Credit, 4 months sight, ... \$2.81

Documentary, 4 months sight, ... \$2.81

On Paris, ... \$2.81

On demand, ... \$2.81

Credit, 4 months sight, ... \$2.81

On Bombay, ... \$2.81

On demand, ... \$2.81

On Calcutta, ... \$2.81

On demand, ... \$2.81

On Shanghai, ... \$2.81

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On Hongkong, ... \$2.81

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On Shanghai, ... \$2.81

On demand, ... \$2.81

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 100, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

Branches: Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.

Domestic and Foreign Banking.

Service Prompt.

Current Savings and Fixed Deposits.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

For 18 months at the rate of 6% per annum.

For 24 months at the rate of 7% per annum.

For 30 months at the rate of 8% per annum.

For 36 months at the rate of 9% per annum.

For 42 months at the rate of 10% per annum.

For 48 months at the rate of 11% per annum.

For 54 months at the rate of 12% per annum.

For 60 months at the rate of 13% per annum.

For 66 months at the rate of 14% per annum.

For 72 months at the rate of 15% per annum.

For 78 months at the rate of 16% per annum.

For 84 months at the rate of 17% per annum.

For 90 months at the rate of 18% per annum.

For 96 months at the rate of 19% per annum.

For 102 months at the rate of 20% per annum.

For 108 months at the rate of 21% per annum.

For 114 months at the rate of 22% per annum.

For 120 months at the rate of 23% per annum.

For 126 months at the rate of 24% per annum.

For 132 months at the rate of 25% per annum.

For 138 months at the rate of 26% per annum.

For 144 months at the rate of 27% per annum.

For 150 months at the rate of 28% per annum.

For 156 months at the rate of 29% per annum.

For 162 months at the rate of 30% per annum.

For 168 months at the rate of 31% per annum.

For 174 months at the rate of 32% per annum.

For 180 months at the rate of 33% per annum.

For 186 months at the rate of 34% per annum.

For 192 months at the rate of 35% per annum.

For 198 months at the rate of 36% per annum.

For 204 months at the rate of 37% per annum.

For 210 months at the rate of 38% per annum.

For 216 months at the rate of 39% per annum.

For 222 months at the rate of 40% per annum.

For 228 months at the rate of 41% per annum.

For 234 months at the rate of 42% per annum.

For 240 months at the rate of 43% per annum.

For 246 months at the rate of 44% per annum.

For 252 months at the rate of 45% per annum.

For 258 months at the rate of 46% per annum.

For 264 months at the rate of 47% per annum.

For 270 months at the rate of 48% per annum.

For 276 months at the rate of 49% per annum.

For 282 months at the rate of 50% per annum.

For 288 months at the rate of 51% per annum.

For 294 months at the rate of 52% per annum.

For 300 months at the rate of 53% per annum.



## MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

## SCHEDULE OF CURRENT RETAIL PRICES.

AUGUST 20, 1919.

Butcher Meat.		Poultry.	
Beef, British, - Mei Lung Pa .. lb. 23		Chicken, - Kai Tai .. lb. 38	
Prime Cuts .. lb. 21		Capons, Small, - Sia Kai .. lb. 35	
Ground, - Ham Ngau Yuk .. lb. 21		Capons, Large, - Sia Kai .. lb. 38	
Roast, - Shiu .. lb. 20		Duck, - Ap .. lb. 26	
Brisket, - Ngau Nam .. lb. 17		Doves, - Fan Kai .. lb. 30	
Scotch, - Tong Yuk .. lb. 17		Eggs, Hen, - Kai Tai (cooking) per doz. 20	
Steak, - Ngau Tak Pa .. lb. 22		Eggs, Hen, - Kai Tai (fresh) per doz. 24	
Steak, British, - Ngau Lau .. lb. 28		Fowls, Canton, - Kai .. lb. 38	
Sausages, - Ngau Cheung .. lb. 26		Fowls, Hainan, - Hot Nam Kai .. lb. 30	
Butcher's Brisket, - Ngau Lau per set 10		Geese, - Ngo .. lb. 24	
Tongue, fresh, - Ngau Lau each 50		Pigeons, Canton, - Pak Kap, each 26	
Tongue, smoked, - Ham Ngau Lau each 60 cents		Hohow, - Hot Nam Pak Kap .. lb. 22	
Head, - Ngau Tan, each 1.00		Turkeys, Cock, - Fo Kai Kung lb. 60	
Heart, - Ngau Sam, lb. 13		Turkeys, Hen, - Fo Kai Na .. lb. 46	
Hump, Salt, - Ngau Kiu .. lb. 18		Snipe, - Sha Tai .. lb. 40	
Feet, - Ngau Kiu, each 16		Phasant, - Sha Kai .. lb. 40	
Kidneys, - Ngau Yiu .. lb. 10		Quail, - Um Chun .. lb. 40	
Tail, - Ngau Mei .. lb. 18		Partridges, - Cha Kai .. lb. 40	
Liver, - Ngau Kiu .. lb. 12			
Tripe (unseasoned), Ngau To lb. 5			
Olive Head and Feet, - Ngau-tai-tai each \$1.10		Fruits.	
Mutton Chop, - Young Pui Kwai lb. 30		Almonds, - Hang Yan .. lb. 30	
Leg, - Young Pui .. lb. 30		Apples, (California), - Kam Shan .. lb. 18	
Shoulder, - Young Pui .. lb. 26		Bananas, (bridge's), - Mamo, - San .. lb. 8	
Madley, - Young On Yuk .. lb. 30		Carambola, - Young To .. lb. 12	
Pigs' Chitterlings, - Cho Chung .. lb. 26		Cocoanuts, - Ye Tse .. lb. 10	
Brains, - Cho No .. per set 2		Lemons, China, - Ling Mung .. lb. 8	
Feet, - Cho Kuek .. lb. 12		Lemons, (America), - Kam Shan .. lb. 8	
Fry, - Cho Chap .. lb. 15		Ling Mung .. each 6	
Head, - Cho Tai .. lb. 10		Lichees, Dried, (small stone), - Lai Chi Kien lb. 75	
Heart, - Cho Sam .. each 10		Oranges, (Canton), - Sweet .. lb. 10	
Kidneys, - Cho Yiu .. lb. 16		Shan-sheng Tim Chang lb. 10	
Liver, - Cho Kiu .. lb. 16		Oranges, Tim Chang .. lb. 10	
Port Chop, - Cho Pui Kwai .. lb. 28		Pears, (Canton), - Looking, - Sha Li .. lb. 10	
Leg, - Cho Pui .. lb. 28		Peaches, - Fa Shang .. lb. 12	
Loins, - Cho Hau Tun .. lb. 28		Perseimons, Large, - Hung Tse .. lb. 18	
Fat or Lard, - Cho Yau .. lb. 28		Plantain, - Tai Chiu .. lb. 3	
Sheep's Head and Feet, - Young .. lb. 60		Pumpkin, - Tai Lo Yau .. each 13	
Tan-Kuek .. lb. 60		Walnuts, - Hop To .. lb. 16	
Heart, - Young Sam .. each 8		Grapes, - Po Tai Tse .. lb. 20	
Kidneys, - Young Yiu .. each 12			
Liver, - Young Kiu .. lb. 28		Vegetables, &c.	
Smoking Pigs, to order, - Cho Tai .. lb. 22		Artichokes, - Ah Chi Cheuk .. each 4	
Beef, - Shaung Ngau Yau .. lb. 22		Beans, Sprout, - Ngau Tse .. lb. 4	
Mutton, - Shaung Young Yau .. lb. 28		Long, - Tai Kok .. lb. 8	
Veal, - Ngau Tai Yau .. lb. 20		Beet Root, - Hung Tse Tai .. lb. 8	
Sausages, - Ngau Tai Cheung .. lb. 20		Bitter Squash, - Fu Kwa .. lb. 5	
Lard, - Cho Yau .. lb. 28		Brinjals, Green, - Ching Yau Kwa .. lb. 5	
		Red, - Hung Kee .. lb. 3	
		Cabbage, Chinese, (common), - Kai Tai .. lb. 7	
		(Shanghai), - Ye Tai .. lb. 7	
		Cane Shoots, bunch, - Kai Shun .. lb. 4	
		Cauliflower (Large), - Ye Tai Fa each 10	
		(Medium), - .. lb. 10	
		(Small), - .. lb. 10	
		Carrots, - Kam Shen .. lb. 14	
		Celery, Chinese, - Tong Kau Tai .. lb. 9	
		Chillies, Dried, - Koi Lai Chiu .. lb. 20	
		Red, - Hung Fa Chiu .. lb. 3	
		Green, - Ching Lai Chiu .. lb. 10	
		Curry Stuff, English, - Kai Lai Chiu .. lb. 10	
		Green, - Ching Lai Chiu .. lb. 10	
		Onions, - Ching Kwa .. lb. 2	
		Ginger, young, - San Tse Kung .. lb. 10	
		Ginger, old, - Lo Kung .. lb. 20	
		Horse radish, - Shing Kai .. lb. 20	
		Indian Corn, - Shuk Mai .. lb. 18	
		Lettuce, - Young Shang Tse .. each 1	
		Water Chestnuts, - Ma Tai .. lb. 6	
		Mandarin, - Kwai .. lb. 8	
		Lam Mai Tai .. lb. 8	
		Mushrooms, Fresh, - Shang Tse Kiu .. lb. 48	
		Okros, - .. lb. 10	
		Onions, Bombay, - Young Chung Tse .. lb. 10	
		Onions, Green, - Shang Chung .. lb. 6	
		Onions, Shanghai, - Sheng-hoi .. lb. 6	
		Chang Tan .. lb. 6	
		Parsley, - Kun Tai .. lb. 1.50	
		Potato, Sweet, - Fan Shu .. lb. 3	
		Japanese, - Yat Fan Shu Tai lb. 8	
		American, - Fa Xi Shu Tai lb. 8	
		Pumpkin, - Tung Kwa .. lb. 3	
		Radish, - Hung Lo Pak Tai .. lb. 6	
		Rhubarb (French), - Tai Wong .. lb. 8	
		Shallots, - Kong Chung Tan .. lb. 8	
		Spinach, - Yin Tai .. lb. 4	
		Tomatoes, - Fan Ke .. lb. 12	
		Taro, - Wu Tai .. lb. 4	
		Turnips, Funt, (Lump), - Lo Pak .. lb. 4	
		Vegetable Marrow, - Tai Kwa .. lb. 5	
		Water Cress, - Sai Young Tse .. lb. 11	
		" Lily root, - Lin Ngau .. lb. 6	
		Yams, - Tai Shu .. lb. 8	

## ARRIVALS.

August 20.		GOTHIC PRINCE, Brit., 5,238 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Chambers, S.T. & Co., Ltd.
FOOCHOW, Brit., 1,225 tons, from Wuhu, Capt. C.B. Moench, B. & S. B.L.		
KASHING, Brit., 1,142 tons, from Wuhu, Capt. Blackburn, B. & S. C.L.		
KWONGSANG, Brit., 1,425 tons, from Shanghai and Swatow, Capt. Woodgett, J.M. & Co., Wharf.		
LUCHOW, Brit., 1,211 tons, from Bangkok and Swatow, Capt. Morris, B. & S. C.L.		
KOUN MARU, Jap., 134.94 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Hayami, Yamato Co., C.L.		
NANKAI MARU, Jap., 1,068 tons, from Peking, Capt. Shimada, Carroll Bros., B.L.		
August 20.		GLENFOLLOCK, Brit., 5 a.m., for Singapore via Amoy, Seng Soti Hong.
WUHU, Brit., 9 a.m., for Hongkong.		
FOOCHOW, Brit., 1 p.m., for Canton.		
CHIESHANG, Chl., 11 a.m., for Swatow, Tam Cheong Lee.		

## CLEARANCES.

August 20.		GLENFOLLOCK, Brit., 5 a.m., for Singapore via Amoy, Seng Soti Hong.
WUHU, Brit., 9 a.m., for Hongkong.		
FOOCHOW, Brit., 1 p.m., for Canton.		
CHIESHANG, Chl., 11 a.m., for Swatow, Tam Cheong Lee.		

## NOTICES.

**Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.,**

Import      Shipping  
Export      Engineering

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.  
BRANCHES: HANKOW, CHUNGKING, CHIENTANG, HONGKONG AND CANTON.  
AGENCIES: LONDON AND NEW YORK.

ALL GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPMENT.

**NIKKO**

JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS and PACKING CONTRACTOR.  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.  
Tel. No. 1259. All Goods Guaranteed.

## SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

## FROM HONGKONG.

The s.s. TITAN, due here August 25 and sails for Shanghai and Japan August 26.

The s.s. KEEMUN, due here August 28 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan August 29.

The s.s. SHIDZUOKA MARU, left London July 23 and is due here via Suez September 2.

The s.s. KAGA MARU, leaves London Aug. 6 and is due to arrive here via Suez September 15.

The s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, leaves London Aug. 20 and is due here via Suez Sept. 30.

The s.s. INJON, due here September 4 and leaves for Shanghai and Tokyo September 5.

The s.s. KHIYA, left London August 1 and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore September 11, and leaves for Shanghai and Japan ports September 12.

The s.s. PELUS, due here September 17 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 18.

The s.s. LYCAON, due here September 21 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 22.

The s.s. TELEMACHUS, due here September 24 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 25.

The s.s. MENTOR, due here September 25 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 26.

The s.s. RHESUS, due here October 6 and sails for Japan October 7.

The s.s. TEUCER, due here October 10 and sails for Shanghai and Japan October 17.

## FROM SHANGHAI.

The s.s. AGAPENOR, leaves Shanghai August 20 and is due here on or about August 23.

The s.s. AJAX, leaves Shanghai August 24 and is due here Sept. 19.

The s.s. PYREHUS, leaves Shanghai August 25 and is due here September 1.

The s.s. ELPHOR, leaves Shanghai September 11 and is due here September 16.

## FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. NAGOYA, leaves Yokohama August 9 and is due here August 20.

The s.s. IMABA MARU, leaves Yokohama August 9 and is due here Aug. 22.

The s.s. ANYO MARU, due here from Japan ports September 9 and leaves for South America September 10.

The s.s. SHIMO MARU, due here from Japan ports September 9 and leaves for South America September 10.

The s.s. KAMU MARU, leaves Yokohama August 22 and is due here Sept. 5.

The s.s. IYO MARU, leaves Yokohama Sept. 5 and is due here Sept. 19.

The s.s. ATSUBU MARU, leaves Yokohama Sept. 19 and is due here October 3.

The s.s. SHIDZUOKA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 3 and is due here October 17.

The s.s. KAGA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 17 and is due here Oct. 31.

The s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 31 and is due here November 14.

The s.s. IMABA MARU, leaves Yokohama Nov. 14 and is due here Nov. 28.

The s.s. PYREHUS, leaves Yokohama August 16 and is due here September 1.

The s.s. ORESTES, due here from Japan ports September 9 and leaves for Europe September 9.

The s.s. ANTILOCHUS, leaves Yokohama August 30 and is due here September 16.

The s.s. ARATOON APOB, leaves Kobe August 19 and is due here via Moji August 25, en route for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The s.s. LAOMEDON, leaves Yokohama September 13 and is due here September 27.

The s.s. KHIYA, leaves Yokohama October 1 and is due here via Kobe, Moji, Shanghai and Foochow October 12.

## FROM JAYA.

The s.s. BORNEO MARU, due here from Java ports August 28 and leaves for Japan ports August 31.

The s.s. HOROTO MARU, due here from Java ports September 9 and leaves for Japan ports September 12.

## FROM CALCUTTA.

The s.s. BOMBAY MARU, left Calcutta July 31 and is due here via Rangoon and Singapore August 20.

## FROM MANILA.

The s.s. OLOPE, leaves Manila Sept. 21 and is due here September 24.

## FROM AUSTRALIA.

The s.s. TANGO MARU, left Sydney August 1 and is due here via Australian ports and Manila August 22.

The s.s. NIKSU MARU, left Melbourne Aug. 22 and is due here via usual ports September 19.

## FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. PERSIA MARU, left San Francisco July 24 and is due here via Honolulu and Japan August 21.

The s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, leaves Vancouver Aug. 7 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Aug. 22.

The s.s. EDMORE, left Seattle July 16 and is due here via Yokohama and Kobe August 25.

The s.s. VENEZUELA, leaves San Francisco July 26 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila September 2.

The s.s. KOREA MARU, leaves San Francisco Aug. 2 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan and Manila Sept. 4.

The s.s. IRE, leaves Seattle August 5 and is due here via Japan, Shanghai and Manila Sept. 8.

The s.s. OHINA, leaves San Francisco Aug. 6 and is due here via Honolulu and Japan ports Sept. 8.

The s.s. KATOH MARU, leaves Seattle Sept. 2 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Oct. 2.

The s.s. EQUADOR, leaves San Francisco Aug. 22 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Oct. 1.

The s.s. NIPPON MARU, leaves San Francisco Aug. 13 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Sept. 25.

The s.s. KENYO MARU, leaves San Francisco Aug. 27 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Sept. 25.

The s.s. SIBERIA MARU, leaves San Francisco Sept. 4 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Oct. 8.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. B.L. & A.L. s.s. Dunera left Singapore for this Port on the 19th instant, and is due here on the 25th instant at about daylight.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korra Maru arrived at Yokohama 19th August and will sail 22nd August, being due at this Port September 4.

## Latest Arrivals.

The T.K.K. s.s. Porra Maru arrived at Yokohama August 10 and sailed August 13 as per schedule, being due at Hongkong August 31.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this Port on the 17th August, and is expected here on the 31st August.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru (European Line) left Shanghai for this Port on the 18th August, and is expected here on the 31st August.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tongo Maru (Australian Line) left Sydney for this Port via Australian ports and Manila on the 1st August, and is expected here on the 22nd August.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Bombo Maru (Calcutta Line) left Nagasaki for this Port on the 17th August, and is expected here on the 22nd August.

The P. & O. B.L. & A.L. s.s. Iola left Singapore for this Port on the 18th instant at p.m., and is due here on the 24th instant.

The Ben Line s.s. Denavon from Mid-dlebury and London, left Singapore for this Port on 19th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th idem.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. Empress of Asia arrived at Yokohama, left there noon, August 18, and is due at Vancouver on August 25.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shinryu Maru (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this Port on the 13th August, and is expected here on the 1st September.

The T.K.K. s.s. Anyo Maru arrived at Yokohama on August 13 and sailed August 17, being due at this Port August 27.

The C.M.R.S. Co's s.s. China sailed from San Francisco on August 6 for the O.P.N. in accordance with schedule.

The Adminal Lines s.s. Edmore (Seattle Line) sailed from Seattle July 16 and is due at Hongkong about August 1 via Yokohama and Kobe.

## POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unine, Vienna, Treviso Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Fritree, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 9 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, August 21.  
Japan—Per AKI MARU.  
Shanghai and Japan—Per NABAMARU.  
U.S.A. and Japan—Per PERSIA MARU.  
Shanghai—Per SUNNING.

FRIDAY, August 22.  
Shanghai—Per TEAN.  
Manila and Australia—Per TANGO MARU.  
Manila and Australia—Per TAIYUAN.  
SUNDAY, August 24.  
Europe via Suez—Per BENAVON.  
Straits—Per ITOLA.  
MONDAY, August 25.  
Shanghai—Per KWANGSE.  
Straits—Per DUNERA.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, August 21.  
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per YATSHING, 9 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per CHEKIANG, 10 a.m.  
Formosa, Korea, Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—Per TYNDAREUS. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10.05 a.m.  
Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per ATREUS. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.  
Port Bay, Swatow, F.W. SUN, 1 p.m.  
Seigon—Per SUI SANG, 5 p.m.  
Hohow and Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 22.  
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per AKI MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MABEILLER—Per ISABA MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.  
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA—Per KASHIMA MARU, 10 a.m.  
Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO MARU, 10 a.m.  
Formosa, Korea, Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA—Per AFRICA MARU. Registration 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 24.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 9 a.m.  
Formosa, Amoy and Swatow—Per KAIYO MARU, 9 a.m.  
M. NDAY, August 25.  
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, August 26.  
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LUOHOW, 10 a.m.  
Wellahwei, Chofoo and Tientsin—Per HUIHONG, 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 27.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINZBAUG, 9 a.m.  
Japan via Nagasaki—Per BENAYON, 3 p.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per KWANGSE, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 29.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 2.  
Straits, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per AKI MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE  
**CORONET**

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!  
5.15 p.m.

**"THE MAN FROM BITTER ROOTS"**

LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY.  
9.15 p.m.

**"HEARTS OF THE WORLD"**

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

**HONGKONG THEATRE.**

Tel. 3511. August 20, 21, & 22.  
Showing:—Drama in 5 parts.  
**BESSIE BARRISCALE**  
IN  
**"THE REWARD"**  
and Various Comies.  
7.15 p.m. Performance  
Showing:—Episodes 10, 11 & 12 of  
**"THE BULL'S EYE"**  
Booking at the THEATRE.

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**  
(The Premier Cinema House in Hongkong.)

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.  
**"A TORTURED HEART."**  
A THROBBING WILLIAM FOX PICTURE,  
FEATURING  
MISS VIRGINIA FETTERSON.  
**HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY,**  
**"NEXT AISLE OVER."**  
TO-DAY'S MATINEE,  
**"HINTON'S DOUBLE."**  
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

**CAR GEAR CHANGING.**

With the present high cost of motoring, inexperienced owner-drivers to whom any reduction in maintenance charge is a matter of importance are likely to be wise to study the relation of driving to economy. I mentioned some time ago one of the chief causes of extravagance—namely, bad cornering. Before dealing with the question of ignition and carburettor control, which bears largely on the subject, I should like to refer to the necessity of doing things in time—almost in advance.

A good and simple illustration is that of changing speed. I only wish that motorists of to-day would pay more attention to the necessity of doing this quietly; the noises that one hears at every turn from mistakes of this sort are excruciating and cause any true car lover to shudder. The modern engine, especially of the medium and small class, is designed to give its maximum efficiency at a high revolution rate. This means that although an engine may pull slowly under load it will not be run to the best advantage nor in the most economical way.

It will be noticed that the driver who is not a car lover or who has not yet acquired the art of driving will often change speed too late. He will run his car up a gradient until the engine is groaning and only just able to work, then change down to the next ratio and expect the long-suffering engine to pick up speed.

If it does manage to do this it will be subjected to unnecessary and very severe stress, and in most cases a further change will have to be made. I have watched drivers make these changes of speed on a slope which could have been surmounted with ease and at speed if one change had been made early.

Once the piston speed drops below a certain rate the engine will not develop power proportionately, nor should it be expected or asked to do so since it was not designed for this purpose.

Some drivers are afraid to make an early change for fear of grinding the gears, but with judgment this can generally be overcome by merely letting in the clutch and tapping the accelerator while the speed lever passes through a neutral point during the change or gear. This is commonly called double-clutching.

With regard to changing up, the fault is again through carelessness. The car speed should be brought up to the normal speed at which it is designed to run with the particular gear ratio engaged, and then and not later should a change up be made. The novice generally insists on running fast and far on low gear, and then on going through the same nerve and car shattering process on each higher speed.

What is the result? Unnecessary wear on the chassis and tyres, waste of fuel, unpleasant vibration and noise for himself and his passengers, and last, but not least, almost inevitable gear grinding.

Another point in reference to changing speed is one which may at first sight appear contrary to my advice of doing things in advance—namely, when cornering or in traffic. The good driver, if he wishes to make a change of speed, will effect it after the corner and not before, in the same way as when he is preparing for check in traffic.

Why is this? Because, supposing he changes down when approaching the corner—and it will be hard to do quietly unless he checks the car speed—considerably or double-clutches—it is possible that he may under certain conditions have to make yet another change on the far side. If he had merely cornered with the clutch out, and a change down to first or second speed be necessary after the turn is made, he can effect it in one operation only.

The same procedure should be followed in approaching a block. The driver sees that a check must be made, and frees the drive but leaves the gear ratio the same as before. It is possible that by the time he arrives near the block the passage is freed, and he can continue or he may have to come to a halt and can then make the change for restarting straight away. Many of these points are small and unimportant in individual cases, but besides making the difference between good and careless driving they exercise a considerable influence in the motorist's maintenance bills for the year.—Daily Mail.

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